

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by

**HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,**  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

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August 8, 1860.

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Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN, Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

**HARLAN & HARLAN,**  
**Attorneys at Law,**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—tf.

J. WEITZEL, V. BEBERNICK.

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Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

March 16, 1863—tf.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

James F. Robinson, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State, Frankfort.

Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Grant Green, Auditor, Frankfort.

C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Isaac Wingate, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. J. Harris, Clerk, Frankfort.

F. H. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Thos. J. Feazier, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Clerk, Frankfort.

John J. Roberts, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Robert Richardson, Covington.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

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John M. Todd, Frankfort.

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ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Andrew J. James, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PAINTER.

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PUBLIC BINDER.

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Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John W. Finnell, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Robt. A. Athey, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

John N. Markham, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

James F. Robinson, Jr., Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

Ed. S. Theobald, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Berard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bardonia.

2d Dist.—R. T. Perce, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—L. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCERY.

4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Frankfort.

5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Bardonia.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Shelbyville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarkburg.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—F. S. Finley, Whitley C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

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J. B. VAN DYKE, Master of Trains.

May 4, 1863.

## HOT AND COLD BATHS

TO be had, day and night, at

SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of confinement in the Penitentiary for term of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each, for the apprehension of the said Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their delivery to the Jailor of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 1st day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor: D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

## \$300 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor for the apprehension and delivery to me, of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke jail early on the morning of the 31st May, 1863, or \$100 reward for either. They were tried the present term of the Court, and convicted of robbery; Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman, for four years. CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes, and weighs near 150 pounds; tolerably good looking, but somewhat small port, is but slightly plump, but shows plainly, especially about the nose; keen, shrewd, and rather good looking; features rather thin, incessant observer of tobacco; has beard, if well grown out, would be black. Had on when he left, a light mixed cassimere coat, light pants, grey dannel shirt, black low crown hat, wears his hair short, has a habit of putting his hand to his forehead and throwing his head down.

JOHN W. BUCKMAN, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 23 years of age; weighs near 145 pounds; thin built; light complexion; light hazel eyes, blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has a good suit of hair, but scarcely any beard, if any it is light sandy. Wore, when he left, dark cassimere frock coat, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect.

W. K. THOMAS, Jailor of Jefferson County.

Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1863—3m.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that JEREMIAH POPE, who killed and murdered William Lawless, in the county of Rockcastle, has fled from justice, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said Jeremiah Pope, and his delivery to the Jailor of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st Jan. A. D. 1863, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: J. F. ROBINSON.

D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th day of December, 1862, kill and murder John A. Burdett, in the county of Garrard, has since made his escape, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the said JAMES H. SMITH, and his delivery to the Jailor of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor: D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that ROBERT R. HARRISON, who killed and murdered William A. White, in the county of Warren, has since made his escape from the jail of said county, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BIRRIAM MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Robert R. Harrison, and his delivery to the Jailor of Warren county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 28th day of May, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor: D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that ROBERT R. HARRISON, who killed and murdered William A. White, in the county of Warren, has since made his escape from the jail of said county, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BIRRIAM MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Robert R. Harrison, and his delivery to the Jailor of Warren county, within one year from the date hereof.

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B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor: D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that ROBERT R. HARRISON, who killed and murdered William A. White, in the county of Warren, has since made his escape from the jail of said county, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BIRRIAM MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Robert R. Harrison, and his delivery to the Jailor of Warren county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 28th day of May, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor: D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN J. BELL, did kill and murder Mike Shawler, in the county of Simpson, has since made his escape and is now a fugitive from justice:

Now, therefore, I, JAS. F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John J. Bell, and his delivery to the Jailor of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1863.

[From the Nat. Intelligencer, July 29, 1863.]

## Judicial Opinion.

Several of the towns in the State of Maine have, in public meetings voted to raise the sum of three hundred dollars as a commutation in money for such of their citizens as may be drafted into the military service of the United States under the law passed by Congress for enrolling and calling out the national forces, Governor Coburn has taken judicial advice as to the legality of such a proceeding. The constitution of Maine, it seems, authorizes the Governor to require the "opinions" of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court "upon important questions of law and upon solemn occasions," and accordingly, under this power, Gov. Coburn asks the opinion of the Court upon the legal questions involved in the following interrogatories:

1. Has a city or town any legal right to pledge its credit to raise money for the purpose of paying the commutations of such of its citizens as may be drafted into the service of the United States under the law aforesaid?

2. Has a city or town any legal right to raise money by taxation to provide commutations for such of its citizens as may be thus drafted?

The Judges thus addressed have given an opinion adverse to the legality of such a proceeding. Under the national aspects of the question they argue as follows:

"As Congress has the power to command and require the services of each citizen, so it may prescribe the mode and manner of obtaining such services. The obligation of obedience rests upon the citizen. It is part of the duty he owes to the Government which protects his rights. The duty is personal—that of each citizen. If drafted, the service must be his personal service. If a substitute is procured the procuration of such substitute is to be made by the person drafted. If commutation money be paid, he is to make such payment. A friend may volunteer as a substitute, or may aid him in procuring whatever sum of money may be determined by the Secretary of War as the price of exemption, as he may aid him in discharging any other personal liability. But the liability—whether to serve, to procure a substitute, or to pay the sum fixed as a commutation—is in each case alike a personal liability. Each is as much a personal liability as the obligation to pay a tax duly assessed, or to discharge a debt, or to perform any other act required by contract or by statute."

"The municipal relations of the question—that is, the degree in which its solution depends on the municipal laws of Maine—are thus expounded by the Court, whose opinion under this head will be understood to have exclusive application to the legislation of that single State. The Judges say:

"It will be perceived, therefore, that the question amounts to this—whether a town can legally raise money gratuitously to discharge the pecuniary obligations of the citizens, or to procure their exemption from military or other service. Is such a power conferred upon the municipal corporations of this State?

"The general power of towns to raise money is given by the Revised Statutes of 1858, chapter 3, section 26, in these words: 'The qualified voters of a town may raise such sums as are necessary for the maintenance and support of schools and the poor; for making and repairing highways and town ways, and bridges, for the purchasing and fencing of burying grounds, for purchasing or building and keeping in repair a house and house therefor for the exclusive use of its citizens; and for other necessary town charges.'"

"By subsequent acts further powers have been conferred upon towns; and the exercise of doubtful powers has been confirmed by legislative authority. But the raising of money under statutory provisions to co-operate with the General Government is manifestly to be distinguished from raising money for purposes so different, unauthorized by any existing law."

"The words 'other necessary town charges' do not constitute a new and distinct grant of unlimited power to raise money for any purpose whatsoever, at the will and pleasure of a majority. They embrace all incidental expenses arising directly or indirectly in the due and legitimate exercise of the various powers conferred by statute."

"While towns may raise money to discharge all liabilities in the performance of their multiplied municipal duties, they cannot, unless new powers are conferred, or an excess of power receives a subsequent legal ratification, transcend the authority given by the statute, and incur liabilities in no way arising in the course of its exercise."

The Court conclude their opinion as follows:

"Were a town to raise money to be distributed to favored individuals, the tax assessed for such a purpose could not for a moment be upheld. Still less can it be when the obvious and inevitable tendency of it would be to defeat the object for which the act of Congress before referred to was passed. That was an act to raise soldiers, not to raise money. Its preliminary and special purpose was to suppress insurrection by means of an armed force, to be raised in pursuance of its provisions. If one town may assess taxes to pay the commutation money of those who may be drafted, so may all; and the Government would be left without a soldier for its protection, and the nation surrendered into the power of those who are warring for its overthrow. By such a course the wealth and taxable property of the community would be diverted from the defense of the Government, and the resources of the State would be turned to its destruction, by depriving it of the means necessary for its preservation."

"We therefore answer each of the interrogatories in the negative."

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

## The Glorious 8th Ohio.

We are permitted to publish the following private letter from the able and gallant Colonel of the 8th Ohio:

CAMP NEAR HARPER'S FERRY, Md., July 17, 1863.

Dear Doctor:

Well, we are here again under the shadow of London and Maryland Heights. The Pennsylvania-Maryland campaign is over, Lee whipped, but not bagged so that we have the satisfaction of a great victory, but none of the results of that victory which we so ardently hoped. I have no comments to make, other than that a sense of sad disappointment pervades the army. This, however, in some measure relieved by the glorious news of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and, we think, altogether, that a brighter day has dawned upon our country. There are a couple of "side-shows" that somewhat disturb us, in Fernando Wood's war in New York and Morgan in the rear of Cincinnati, but hope nothing serious will grow out of either.

Our last campaign has been a very severe one. Long marches and almost continuous rain for four weeks, short rations, and no baggage or tents, have made it a hard campaign, but all cheerfully kept up, and every one has performed his duty to the letter. I believe the army never worked better or complained less. The old 8th bore its part in the battle of Gettysburg, and, as it has always done, fought well, and won fresh honors. On the evening of the 2d of July when the battle was raging fearfully on the right and left wings, I was sent to the front of the center, which was the sharp point of the letter V, with orders to hold a certain position, which was pointed out, to the last man. Every one who knew the 8th knew it would be done. We did hold it for twenty-six hours, and until the final repulse of the enemy, their last demonstration being made at this point, about 2 P. M. of the 3d. They first opened with nearly an hundred pieces of artillery, planted in a semi-circle around this point. Their guns were fired from right to left, in succession of about one per second, and were replied to by as many of our own guns. The fire of both our own and the rebel guns passed over our position and lasted for over two hours. I never before experienced, and could never have imagined, anything so terrific. Whole batteries on both sides were silenced, limber boxes and caissons were blown up, huge trees splintered and cut down. One of our batteries, (Woodruff's, I believe,) a little to our rear and lost, its chief, nearly all of its cannoneers and forty-three horses. It was planted among a few scattering oak trees, nearly forest size. One of these trees, immediately behind a gun, was struck eleven times, and absolutely blown to pieces. Both parties had a perfect range, and both meant annihilation to the other. As soon as the artillery ceased, the enemy advanced his infantry in three long lines. The enemy was in a wood. Our forces were on the crest of a hill, and between us and a sloping plain from half to three-fourths of a mile wide. Over this the rebels came. When about half the distance, the two rear lines deployed into close column by division, and moved up in grand style. For a few minutes it was hushed and still, the enemy slowly advancing and our men waiting in breathless silence for the word "fire!" About one brigade confronted my position, and the balance of the line stretched to the left, where was posted the 2d Brigade of our division, and the column in mass directed itself upon the battery on the hill, to my left. Our fire was almost simultaneous. I advanced my men to the skirmish-line and broke the line of rebels approaching our front almost with a single volley, when the 2d Brigade, with all the artillery that could be brought to bear, poured in a storm of missiles upon the right flankers and column and charged facing the flank of the column. There never was such havoc made in so short a time. The whole line was broken, and the column in mass blown into the air. In short, our batteries and less than four thousand infantry, had, in a moment, almost annihilated about ten to fifteen thousand of the rebels. They broke and ran in every direction. The ground was covered with heaps and mounds of slain. We pressed forward and the old 8th captured three stand of colors, and drove in a regiment or so of prisoners. There was a mass of men lying down in a road that we enfiladed, where the column had passed, and as the line broke stuck up handkerchiefs and coats to ask us quit firing. We moved down, thinking to realize a large number of prisoners, but, to our sorrow, it was a mass of dead and wounded only, and could not have numbered less than four or five hundred. Shell had exploded among them, and our flank fire had swept them down by companies. We helped a Lieutenant Colonel and Major away from here, but a large majority of both dead and wounded could not be moved, as it was still under the enemy's picket lines, and they did not choose to allow us to advance to that point in safety.

We were relieved soon after this, our ammunition being wholly exhausted, and nearly half of my men killed and wounded. Company H lost all of its officers. Captain Miller and Lieutenant Strange were severely wounded and Lieutenant Hayden killed. Captain Nickerson was dangerously if not mortally wounded, Captain Pierce severely, and Captain Ried also. Lieutenants Thorneberry, Mannahan, Davis, Farnam, and Morrison, were all wounded and sent to the rear. Sergeant Major Wilson Parker was killed and wounded. Captain Lewis was the only Captain left on the field. Our whole number was 102 killed and wounded.

The little remnant left of us, as we marched back to the rear, with our own shattered colors and the rebel battle-flags was vociferously cheered along our lines, and the men much applauded for their gallantry.

I have now 150 officers and men for duty of this splendid regiment which we brought into Virginia two years ago, and our losses have been heavy in battle. But four or five prisoners were ever taken from us, and deaths from disease have not been numerous.

Yours truly,  
FRANKLIN SAWYER.

Meeting at Winchester—The 20th Kentucky. At a meeting of the people of Clark county at the Court House in Winchester, on the 20th day of July, 1863, James H. G. Bush, on motion, was called to the Chair and Sam'l G. Stuart appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by John B. Huston, Esq., who, thereupon offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the loyal citizens of Clark county in public meeting assembled, hereby express their sense of grateful pride to Col. Charles S. Hanson, the commander of the 20th Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and his whole command, to Captain H. S. Parrish and Lieutenants D. T. Buckner and W. A. Antersall, the officers and men of this regiment, and to the soldiers of said company especially, being as said officers and soldiers are, citizens of our own county, for their meritorious, patriotic and gallant services in the army of their country, in the camp, and in the field, and in various well fought battles, and particularly for their gallant defense of Lebanon, Ky., against overwhelming odds. We are proud of their noble and dauntless bravery. They have maintained and illustrated the traditional chivalry of our State and country. They are worthy of all honor for their achievements, and we tender to them the thanks of the country and the highest commendation of all good and lawful citizens. We recommend the officers as deserving speedy promotion. Well done good and faithful servants.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to each of the named officers, and that these proceedings be published in the public newspapers.

J. H. G. BUSH, Chairman.  
SAMUEL G. STUART, Secretary.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

DEATH OF MR. CRITTENDEN.—We have received from Frankfort the painful intelligence that Mr. Crittenden is dead. He died yesterday morning at three o'clock. This intelligence will thrill the heart of the nation with peculiar grief. It will add a fresh shadow to the gloom that overhangs our stricken land. And, alas! it will mean.

The death of Mr. Crittenden at any time would have been a national bereavement; his death at this time is a national calamity.

It is scarcely hyperbolic to say that Mr. Crittenden was the good angel of our country. A man of the loftiest integrity, a patriot of unsurpassed fidelity and of unequalled magnanimity, a statesman of the most extended and varied experience and of unfailing sagacity, an orator whose golden eloquence was the thrice-refined spirit of a just and honorable conciliation, and the sole survivor in active life of the master-spirits of the last generation of statesmen, whose intellects and whose characters reflected upon us the glory of the statesmen of the Revolution as the mountain peaks reflect the splendors of the dying day, he above all other men in the land, far above all other men, embodied the spirit and the principle to which, under Providence, every enlightened American looks for the salvation of the Republic. He more fully than any other man who survives him impersonated the true genius of American patriotism in this mighty struggle for the preservation of American nationality. He was indeed the glass wherein true patriots did dress themselves.

But he is no more! The good angel of our country has passed away. The mirror of patriotism and of all other noble qualities lies broken upon the earth. Death, the pitiless Destroyer, has shattered it. The true and princely Crittenden is dead. Yet, though dead, he lives—

Lives in death with glorious fame. May his deathless life beyond life inspire and guide his countrymen forevermore.

Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Lauck, commanding the 33d Kentucky infantry, is the Union candidate for the Legislature in Simpson county.

[From the New York Post, July 20th.]

## The Triple Plot.

We learn from an authentic quarter that our Government is in possession of some curious and interesting information in regard to the late invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee. The plot devised by that commander and his accomplices in treason was an excellent plot, but, unfortunately for the rebel cause, it failed in all its parts. A messenger of the rebel Government recently captured was found in possession of a correspondence between four of the principal military chiefs of the rebellion—Beauregard, Lee, Bragg and Adjutant General Cooper. According to the plan as at first formed, Lee was to enter Pennsylvania with a strong force and keep the army of Hooker fully occupied. Lee's troops were composed of the Southern army. The next gallant and well-trained regiments, those bodies of men on which their commanders could place the greatest reliance, were all sent to Lee, and those which were less likely to distinguish themselves, or comprised a greater number of the principal military chiefs of the rebellion, were kept for service nearer home. With the force assigned him, Lee was thought able to give the Army of the Potomac more than enough to do.

Meantime Beauregard at Charleston and Bragg from the forces under their command, who were to march upon Washington, and make an attempt to unseat the Government in that quarter. It was thought that the Government, divided between the fear of leaving Pennsylvania defenseless and the necessity of protecting the seat of Government, would be obliged to fail signally in one quarter or the other—that either Washington would fall or the chief towns of Pennsylvania, and all the rich regions surrounding them would come into the possession of the insurgent army. When the time arrived, however, for putting their plans in execution, Beauregard wrote that the Federal forces were not at all diminished in the neighborhood of Charleston, and that he could spare no men for the Northern campaign. Bragg wrote that he was unable to send any of his troops to the support of Joe Johnston, and that the force under Rosecrans was too strong to allow him to part with another man. The result showed that even in regard to the invading force, Lee's expectations had been greatly too high. In the battles which followed, more than a third of the army on which he placed his dependence were killed, disabled by wounds, or taken prisoners, and the rest forced to make a sudden, stealthy and inglorious retreat into Virginia, while the seat of Government was never even menaced.

There was a third branch of this plot which has failed in an equally signal manner. Events have shown that while Lee was to invade Pennsylvania, and an army gathered from the southern camps were to march upon Washington, the rebellion in this city were to get up an armed riot, stop the progress of the draft, on which we relied to keep our army full in point of numbers, and, if practicable, revolutionize the city. The three operations of the grand scheme were to be simultaneous. The invasion of Pennsylvania ended prematurely; Lee was forced to flee from the soil of Pennsylvania before the riot in New York was begun; the attack on Washington could not be made for want of troops; and the riot, which its plotters hoped to use as a diversion, was summarily put down by the loyal population.

LOOKING AFTER STOLEN PROPERTY.—When the Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, Colonel Hanson, surrounded to John Morgan at Lebanon, Kentucky, a good many of the officers and men of the regiment were robbed of their watches and other personal property by the rebels. Captains Dunn and Musselman, of the Twentieth, arrived at Covington on Thursday, having been deputed to identify and recover as many of the articles as the rebels still retain possession of.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

For the information and guidance of all officers, at the approaching election, I have caused to be herewith published an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "An act to amend Chapter 15, of the Revised Statutes, entitled, 'Citizens, Expatriation, and Aliens.'"

The strict observance and enforcement of this, and all other laws of this State regulating elections, are earnestly enjoined and required, as being alike due to a faithful discharge of duty, to the purity of the elective franchise, and to the sovereign will of the people of Kentucky, expressed through their Legislature.

Given under my hand as Governor of Kentucky, at Frankfort, this 20th day of July, 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor  
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

## CHAPTER 509.

AN ACT to amend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Citizens, Expatriation, and Aliens."

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any citizen of this State who shall enter into the service of the so-called Confederate States, in either a civil or military capacity, or into the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity, or having before entered such service of either the Confederate States or Provisional Government, shall continue in such service after this act takes effect, or shall take up or continue in arms against the military forces of the United States or the State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against said forces, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky, nor shall he be a citizen, except by permission of the Legislature, by a general or special statute.

2. That whenever a person attempts, or is called on, to exercise any of the constitutional or legal rights and privileges belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negative on oath the expatriation provided in the first section of this act; and upon his failure or refusal to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right or privilege.

3. This act to be of force in thirty days from and after its passage.

Passed and became a law, the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, March 11, 1862.

All papers throughout the State will publish this proclamation and the accompanying act until the election, and send bills to the Secretary of State.

The following is an appropriate form of oath to be administered to officers of election, and all persons whose right to vote is questioned:

OATH.

"You do solemnly swear that you have not, since the 10th day of April, 1862, been in the service of the so-called 'Confederate States' or in the 'Provisional Government of Kentucky,' in either a civil or military capacity, and that you have not given, directly or indirectly, VOLUNTARY AID AND ASSISTANCE TO THOSE IN ARMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, or those who were intending to join the armed forces of the so-called 'Confederate States' and that you will bear true and faithful allegiance to said Governments of the United States and State of Kentucky, so help you GOD."

This oath, or one similar, should be adopted at every voting place in this county, and in the State; and the parties taking it should subscribe it in presence of the officers of the election, and it be filed for future reference and use.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The following table gives a comparative view of the debt at different periods since the beginning of the war:

	Dec. 1861.	July, 1862.
Fives.....	\$30,595,092	\$30,595,092
Sixes.....	26,929,846	26,929,846
7.30's.....	100,600,000	122,336,550
Demand notes.....	22,464,762	2,830,541
1 Year Certs.....	.....	45,881,980
Demand Loan.....	57,746,106	.....
Currency.....	24,559,320	149,660,908
Total.....	\$267,540,035	\$514,211,371

Jan. 1863. July 20, 1863.  
Fives..... \$30,595,092 \$30,483,000  
Sixes..... 27,765,191 87,761,392  
7.30's..... 25,000,830 23,414,491  
Demand notes..... 129,096,950 139,096,950  
Demand notes..... 3,267,511 776,550  
1 Year Certs..... 110,321,241 156,835,282  
Demand Loan..... 60,235,636 40,070,762  
Currency..... 244,366,261 407,654,458

Total..... \$721,663,727 \$1,100,912,793

Eleven hundred millions is a large national debt, but when we state that almost the entire amount has been raised among ourselves, without help from abroad, and that our great industrial interests are prospering, there is a consciousness of strength and wealth in the fact that it is gratifying to our pride as it is cautionary to nations envious of our greatness.

The aggregate debt of England is 2,009 millions of dollars, that of France 2,208 millions, and that of the United States 1,100 millions. The former is some four times, and the latter nearly double, that of our debt, and yet in natural resources (those of the United States) as compared with either of the great nations named, is ten-fold greater.—Exchange Paper.

Among the buildings burnt at Lebanon by Morgan's band of robbers, on the 5th inst., were the Circuit and County Clerk's offices, with all the records, deeds, wills, and other papers in the offices. Also the county jail; the prisoners, however, were released before the torch was applied.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S SCHOOL will commence, Monday, the 7th day of September, 1863, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS—Per Session of five months, \$10.  
July 22, 1863—fr.

## NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y,  
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863—fr.

## United States Excise Tax.

FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT,  
STATE OF KENTUCKY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, and the amendatory act, approved March 3, 1863, made and taken by R. K. Woodson, Assistant Assessor for Franklin county, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested for the space of FIFTEEN DAYS from the date hereof at the CIRCUIT COURT CLERK'S OFFICE, in Frankfort. And, immediately upon the expiration of the said fifteen days, on the 11TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations, or enumerations, made and taken by the said Assistant Assessor. All appeals to be made, as aforesaid, must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

W. S. RANKIN, Assessor.  
Dated at Williamstown, July 25, 1863—1.

## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GARLAND county jail, as a runaway slave, 8th day of July, 1863, a negro man calling himself BILL. He is about 30 years of age, weighs 175 pounds, light copper color, 5 feet 10 inches high. Says he belongs to Joseph Kunney, of Scott county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.  
July 27, 1863—lm.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$150 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN LITCHELFIELD killed and murdered one John Cotton on the 26th day of June, 1863, in the county of Christian, and has fled from justice and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said LITCHELFIELD, and his delivery to the jailer of Christian county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor,  
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.  
July 27th, 1863—wktwm.

## MARTIN FAHY,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

HAVING rented the Carpenter's Shop of the late firm Geo. W. & Henry Berry, the undersigned will inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that he is prepared to contract for all kinds of work in his line. He will contract for new buildings, or the repair of houses, &c. His terms will be reasonable, and work done with as much dispatch as by any one else. To those wishing to make contracts for work he would say that he will conform to any style of architecture that may suit the tastes of his patrons. Custom solicited and entire satisfaction promised. Call and see him before you contract with others. He may be found at the residence of E. Burns, on Broadway street, or at his shop. Orders left with Mr. Burns, in his absence, will be attended to.

MARTIN FAHY.  
Frankfort, July 24, 1863—6m.

## Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

John M. Harlan, Guardian, &c., } In Equity.  
vs. }  
Mary P. Graham, &c. }

BY AN order of the Court, made on the 3d day of July, 1863, this action was referred to the undersigned, as Commissioner, for the settlement of the estate of G. Graham, deceased, and the creditors of said estate are hereby notified and required to present their claims to the undersigned, properly proven, on or before the 1st day of October, 1863.

L. HORD,  
July 24, 1863—101.

## NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS OF THOMAS S. PAGE are requested to furnish me, in writing, an abstract of their claims, in such form as will afford a proper understanding of them.

HIS DEBTORS are requested to make speedy payment. Claims are in my charge requiring attention. Wrong not your duty by delay.

A. W. DUDLEY,  
Trustee of Thomas S. Page.

FRANKFORT, July 21, 1863—3w.

\*Louisville Democrat copy 3 weeks and send bill to A. W. Dudley.

## Election Officers.

THE following persons were appointed officers of elections for Franklin county, for the ensuing year, at the July term of the County Court, viz:

No. 1.—Frankfort—Court House—G. W. Gwin and Walter Franklin, Judges; J. A. Crittenden, Clerk; F. D. Reddish, Sheriff.

No. 2.—Frankfort—Market House—John J. Quinn and Geo. W. Lewis, Judges; J. W. Tate, Clerk; J. R. Graham, Sheriff.

No. 3.—Peaks Mill—Dr. Wm. Morris and J. C. Jackson, Judges; Robt. Church, Sheriff; and L. Sullivan, Clerk.

No. 4.—Bridgeport—Dr. O. S. Wilson and Geo. Hurst, Judges; A. F. Husheir, Clerk; W. T. Reading, Sheriff.

No. 5.—Bald Knob—Lloyd Hackett and Lotte Davall, Judges; Joo. Foyton, Clerk; Felling Tracy, Sheriff.

Attest:  
R. E. COLLINS, Sheriff.  
July 22, 1863.

## THE NINTH SESSION

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on

Monday, September 7, 1863.

and continue twenty weeks, at \$3 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.

July 6, 1863.

## Notice.

Franklin Circuit Court.

John Bohannon's adm'r, Plaintiff, } Petition  
vs. }  
Jno. Bohannon's widow & h'r's, Def'ts. } Equity.

This cause has been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner, for settlement. All persons having claims against the estate of John Bohannon, deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, given to and proven according to law, on or before the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1863, for settlement, otherwise they will be barred.

GEO. W. GWIN,  
Master Commissioner.

June 22, 1864—1.

## J. M. GRAY,



# THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1863.

## Union Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, OF ADAIR.

For Lieutenant Governor,

RICHARD T. JACOB, OF OLDFHAM.

For Attorney General,

JOHN M. HARLAN, OF FRANKLIN.

For State Treasurer,

JAMES H. GARRARD, OF CLAY.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,

WM. T. SAMUELS, OF HARDIN.

For Register of Land Office,

JAMES A. DAWSON, OF HART.

For Sup't of Public Instruction,

DANIEL STEVENSON, OF FRANKLIN.

For Congress,

BRUTUS J. CLAY, OF BOURBON.

For Representative,

HILLERY M. BEDFORD.

For Sheriff,

HARRY B. INNES.

## Union Democratic Candidate for Congress.

A meeting of the delegates of the Union Democratic Congressional Convention of this district was held at Lexington, on yesterday, to select a nominee for Congress in the place of Hon. John J. Crittenden, deceased. All the counties, except two—Boyle and Lincoln—in the district were represented, and the proceedings were characterized by the utmost harmony. After a full and free interchange of preferences and opinions, BRUTUS J. CLAY was selected as the Union Democratic nominee for Congress in this district.

Mr. Clay stands square upon the platform adopted by the Union Democratic Convention, at Louisville. He is the choice of the Union Democratic Convention of the district, and we think that he deserves the vote of every Union man in the district. For purity and integrity of character, intelligent knowledge of the issues which involve the honor and the safety of our State, and for all the qualifications which make him a safe and reliable representative of Kentucky loyalty, he is without a superior. In all the relations of private life he is above reproach. He will discharge with ability, and what is most needed in these times, with fidelity, the duties of his office. Having been the choice of a full Convention of the district, it is the duty, and, as we hope, will be the pleasure of every loyal man to give him a cordial support.

## A Practical Question.

The Wickliffe party "are opposed to furnishing men and money to carry on the war." The military, acting for the Government, in carrying on the war, have, therefore, in some parts of the State, adopted the following rule:

"Whenever it becomes necessary to impress private property for military purposes, it must be the property of sympathizers with the rebellion, and those who are opposed to furnishing any more men or money toward sustaining the Government from destruction by armed traitors."

As to the property of the Union people who are "in favor of furnishing men and money" they have adopted this rule:

"The property (negroes, oxen, timber for fortifications, wood for fuel, corn, hay, oats, etc.) of loyal Union men, will not be impressed except in case of absolute necessity; and then, only under written authority from these Headquarters."

Permitting any expression of opinion as to the strict legality of such a distinction, we must confess that the citizen who gives the most evidences of his loyalty will fare much better than those whose loyalty is suspected. If any favor is shown, it ought, upon common principles of justice, to be to the friends of the Government. What right have those who are disloyal to claim an exemption from the inconveniences of actual war? Whether it is right or wrong to make the distinction, there is one thing very certain, that military commanders have recognized its propriety, and act upon it.

Now the question arises, whether "no more men and money" to put down the rebellion is disloyal, and whether those who vote for the party who are opposed to furnishing men and money, do a disloyal act? We have no hesitation in saying that the principle is disloyal, and that the vote would be a disloyal act. Why, look at it for a moment. "Men and money" are necessary to fight the rebellion. Refuse the very resources and means with which to fight it, and the Federal armies are withdrawn, and an open field left to the rebels. The gallant soldiers who are now standing guard over the lives, the homes, the families, the farms, and cities, and towns of Kentucky, will have to fall back, and leave everything to the devastation of rebel armies, rebel guerrillas, horse thieves, and robbers. Give freely "men and money" to sustain the armies, and they will give you protection. Refuse "men and money," and you are left to the tender mercy of John Morgan and others. The question is a plain one, addressing itself to the common sense of the people. It is too plain for argument.

Since the above was written and put in type we have seen the order from General

Boyle which embraces the entire "District of Kentucky," and being issued in pursuance of orders from the Headquarters of the Department, it prescribes the relations of the Military to the people, so far as the seizure of private property for military purposes is concerned. In all cases a distinction is to be observed between the loyal and disloyal portion of the people, and the hardships of war are to fall first upon the class of men, who hold to principles and practices which are disloyal. It is a matter for the consideration of those concerned. If men will not only hold to disloyal sentiments, but manifest it by acts, they must take the natural consequences thereof.

The order of General Boyle is full and explicit—worthy the close reading of a large portion of this and every community—and it is not necessary to give it any more prominence than is done by inserting it entire.

We would call the particular attention of "the no-more-men-and-money" party to it:

## Important General Order.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, July 25, 1863.

By authority of the General commanding the department, the following General Order is made:

1. It is ordered that no forage or other property belonging to loyal citizens in the State of Kentucky be seized or impressed except in cases of absolute necessity, and then only on the written authority from the headquarters of the Twenty-Third Army Corps or from these headquarters.
2. Whenever it becomes necessary to seize or impress private property for military purposes, the property of sympathizers with the rebellion and of those opposed to furnishing any more men or money to maintain the Federal government and suppress the rebellion will be first seized and impressed.
3. The negroes of loyal citizens will not be impressed on the public works and military roads unless absolutely necessary. The negroes of citizens who are for no more men and no more money to suppress the rebellion, and the supporters, aiders, and abettors of such, will be first impressed, and officers detailed for the purpose are required strictly to observe this order in the execution of their duties.
4. All horses of the enemy captured or subject to capture will be taken possession of by Quartermasters and reported to Capt. Jenkins, Chief Quartermaster, Louisville, who is ordered to allow loyal citizens to retain horses to supply the places of those taken by the enemy; but disloyal persons mentioned in paragraphs two and three, who encourage raids by the enemy, will not in any case be allowed to retain captured horses or horses justly subject to capture.
5. For all property seized or impressed, proper and regular vouchers will be given, with endorsement, as to the loyalty or disloyalty of the owners of the property.

By order of BRIG. GEN. BOYLE.  
A. C. SIMPSON, A. A. G.

The election is so near at hand that we must talk fast and plain. The questions involved have doubtless occupied the mind of every intelligent voter in Kentucky. These questions are plain, and within the comprehension of the humblest mind. There are but two parties in the field, who are striving to control the destiny of the State—a Union party, headed by Bramlette, and a Secession or Disloyal party, headed by Wickliffe. The former is what its name indicates—a Union Democratic party. In its ranks are men who are for the preservation of the Union, men of all previous party relations who are banded together by the sole tie of loyalty in the fullest sense of the word. The better portion of what was the old Democratic party is with it. Guthrie, Jacob, Wood, Garrard, Knott, and a host of men, who, in days past, exerted a large influence in the councils of that party than any arrayed with the Wickliffe faction, form a part of the gallant party who are striving to hold Kentucky true to the Union, true to the great principles of Jackson, Jefferson, Polk, and other fathers of the party. Such men are now fit leaders of those who, in times past in the old struggle in this State, trusted them. Not a single principle of Democracy have they abandoned—and not a single sacrifice of party principles would the thousands of Democrats throughout the State make, by following, as they have heretofore done, the example of Guthrie, Garrard, and others. On the other hand, the Wickliffe party embraces within its folds every Secessionist, Secession sympathizer, rebel, returned traitor, and well-wisher of the wicked rebellion. And its principles should drive off from its support every Democrat in the State.

This party is running in the interest of Secession. Its success will be the success of disloyalty. It may be, if it has the power, the result of its election will take Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy, or create the necessity on the part of the people to prevent it by a forcible and bloody resistance. It proposes to cripple the armies now protecting Kentucky—to starve out the brave soldiers of the Union, and of Kentucky, and leave it to be overrun and desolated by the rebel armies, and rebel bands of robbers and guerrillas.

The Union Democratic party wishes to retain the protection of the Federal army—and, for this purpose, are ready, not only to cheer in its progress, by words of praise and encouragement, but by feeding, clothing, and paying it.

The Union party say give us protection—the Wickliffe party say no protection. Choose, voters of Kentucky, between them.

We have no hesitation in saying that "no more men and money" for our army to crush this rebellion is disloyalty—aye, morally and politically, tho' not technically, treason; and we have no doubt but that he who votes with the party, whose cardinal principle is "no more men and money," not only does a disloyal act, but gives aid and assistance to the cause of the rebellion.

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## Proclamation by the Governor.

### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

FRANKFORT, July 27, 1863.

When a great man dies, a nation mourns. Such an event has occurred in our midst, in the death of the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Kentucky's longest tried statesman in her public service, a man faithful to every trust, one who has added, by his talents and character, to the fame of the nation, and has pre-eminently advanced the glory and honor of his native Kentucky. It is fit and proper that all testimonials of respect and affection should be paid his remains by all in authority, as well as by private citizens. I, therefore, earnestly request that all places of business shall be closed on WEDNESDAY NEXT, from the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and hereby direct all the public offices in Frankfort to be closed during that entire day, and I appoint Gen. JOHN W. FINNELL, Col. JAMES H. GARRARD, and Col. ORLANDO BROWN a Committee to make all suitable arrangements for the funeral.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:  
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

### FUNERAL CEREMONIES

#### JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

The body will be removed from the late residence of the deceased to the Presbyterian Church, where service will be performed, on Wednesday morning, July 29, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The procession will move from the Church south on Wilkerson to Wappingstreet; east on Wapping to St. Clair; north on St. Clair to Main; east on Main to Cemetery.

### ORDER OF PROCESSION.

1. Gen. J. T. Boyle, Chief Marshal, and Staff.
2. Military Escort, in command of Col. At-Land, 2d Maryland Volunteers.
3. MUSIC.
4. PAUL BEARERS.  
JAMES GUTHRIE, BEN. GRATZ, J. R. THORNTON, TUCKER WOODSON, SAM. NUCKOLS.
5. FAMILY IN CARRIAGES.  
Assistant Marshal, Col. H. M. BUCKLEY, Governor and Staff.
6. Officers of the several State Departments.
7. Judges and Officers of State Courts.
8. Assistant Marshal, Col. M. MUNDAY.
9. Mayor and Aldermen of City of Louisville.
10. City Council and Officers of City of Louisville.
11. Mayor and Council of the city of Frankfort.
12. Assistant Marshal, Col. W. COOPER.
13. Maj. Gen. Burnside and Staff.
14. Assistant Marshal, Lieut. Col. CHAS. S. HANSON.
15. Citizens on foot.
16. Citizens in Carriages.
17. Citizens on horseback.
- JAMES H. GARRARD, ORLANDO BROWN, JOHN W. FINNELL, Committee of Arrangements.

Richard A. Buckner is announced as a candidate for Congress. The time is too short for more than a plain expression of our opinion. Mr. Buckner is running in the interest of the Wickliffe party. He is running in the interest of the Secession party of Kentucky—the disunion party of Kentucky—the party who rejoice at the invasion of the State—who will welcome the invaders who come to desolate the homes of Kentuckians. For him every traitor and every Secession sympathizer in the district will vote, while the Union Democratic party will spurn him as a secret sympathizer with traitors, or as their willing tool.

Between Clay and Buckner who can hesitate? Vote for Clay, and you vote for the Union. Vote for Buckner, and you vote for the man whom the traitors and Secessionists wish to see elected.

Buckner is the candidate of the Secession party—the secret candidate of that party for weeks past—and his announcement surprises no one. Let the freemen of this county and district understand this and govern their votes accordingly.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. D. W. Haly has organized a band, for the 24th Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, of which he is to be leader, composed principally of members of the "Georgetown Brass Band." This new band with the assistance of Chrysal's Lexington Band, the 48th Pennsylvania Band, and a number of Amateur performers, will give a farewell musical entertainment in our city on Saturday evening, August 1st, the proceeds of the performance will be devoted to uniforming and equipping the Band of the 24th Kentucky, for regular service.

We have no doubt, from our knowledge of the merit of some of the performers, and the reputation of others, that this will be a highly entertaining musical feast, and as the object for which the performance is given is meritorious, we have no doubt there will be a large audience.

We think we can safely promise that no one who loves music will be disappointed and go away dissatisfied.

All the Secessionists in the State, and all out of it, desire the election of the Wickliffe ticket. God grant that the loyal people will be equally unanimous in the support of its ticket, for upon its success depends, in our judgement, the happiness, the honor, and the safety of Kentucky.

[From the Louisville Journal, July 28.]

We received, at a late hour last evening, the proceedings of the two boards of the General Council, in view of the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. Crittenden. As the proceedings of each board are identical, we publish those of the Common Council alone.

### In Memory of John J. Crittenden.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 27, 1863.

That the city of Louisville may take fitting notice of the great loss which has come upon the State and the Nation, I do hereby call a session of both boards of the City Council at the usual hour this evening, to take such steps as may be deemed appropriate to the occasion, and to make arrangements to attend the funeral in a body on Wednesday morning.

I have already made arrangements with the railroad company, by which all citizens who may wish to be present will be taken to Frankfort and returned at half the usual fare. Tickets to be obtained at the Mayor's office.

Col. Marc Mundy, commandant of the post, has kindly volunteered the attendance and services of the Post Band on that occasion.

WM. KAYE, Mayor.

### Board of Common Council.

CALLLED SESSION.

MONDAY EVENING, July 27, 1863.

Present, J. G. Baxter, President, and all the members except Messrs. Armstrong, Elliott, Guy, Kendrick, Kinkaid, and Stoll.

The following message was received from his Honor the Mayor, was read, and ordered to be filed, viz:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 27, 1863.

### To the General Council:

GENTLEMEN—The sad intelligence of the death of one of Kentucky's oldest and most cherished public servants has reached us. John J. Crittenden is no more. His death occurred on Sunday morning at his residence, in Frankfort, and the funeral services will take place on Wednesday morning next. From early manhood John J. Crittenden has been in public service, and such has been his uniform devotion to the principles of our Government that we have looked to him as the counsellor from whose words of wisdom we have learned to love our Government and her institutions, and Kentucky, with those who love and cherish his memory, mourns his decease. I have thought proper, gentlemen, to call you together, in order that a proper testimonial of respect for our deceased friend and faithful public servant may be shown in such manner as shall seem to you, an occasion of the deep grief felt by all, demands.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WM. KAYE, Mayor.

By O. B. EHRLICH, Clerk.

Mr. Price presented a resolution raising a joint session immediately to consider the message of his Honor, the Mayor, which was adopted.

### JOINT SESSION.

The two boards having assembled, Mr. Orrill presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, The sad intelligence of the death of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, on the morning of the 26th inst., at Frankfort, the capital of this State, having reached us, the Mayor and General Council of the city of Louisville express their resignation in the will of God, and although they deplore his loss to his family, yet they fully realize how a nation's tears will bedew his bier, and how they will hang green garlands upon the grand column of his fame, which rises in the world like Pompey's pillar at Alexandria, redolent of all that is pure and noble in man, and resplendent in all that finishes the statesman. The Bayard of America is gone! without fear and without reproach. Yet his great acts, his wisdom, and voice still thunder in our ears for the right.

Resolved, That we will leave in the care at half-past five o'clock on Wednesday morning next, and visit Frankfort for the purpose of attending the funeral of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, and that ex-members of the General Council, city officers generally, and the citizens be invited to attend us.

Resolved, That we will wear a badge of mourning on the left arm for thirty days, and that the Council Chambers be draped in mourning for the same period.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Council, and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased.

When, on motion, the joint session arose, and the Council adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

The body of Wm. P. Jones, the soldier who was accidentally drowned on Sunday, was recovered on Monday, and he was buried on yesterday with military honors.

At a meeting of the Mayor and City Council of Frankfort, held on Tuesday, the 28th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whilst the Nation at large and the State of Kentucky, throughout all our borders, is impressed with the great loss that the Nation and State have sustained in the death of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, this bereavement falls with peculiar affliction upon us. For nearly fifty years his residence has been with us. During all that lapse of time he has been our friend, our counsellor, our pride. It is amongst us that he has reared his children. We all knew him—we all loved him. Our hearts are sad—we feel as if each of us had lost a father. We cannot find words to express our sorrow, but we can give utterance to our gratitude to Providence that, his lot was cast amongst us, and that we were the daily witnesses of it. In both he was without fear and without reproach—an example (of which there are but few in the generations of men) of the elevation to which humanity can attain, whose polar star was a virtue, and whose endowments were pride of character, grand intellect, pure eloquence, and all unselfishly devoted to the service of his country. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, as representatives of the municipal authority of Frankfort, will attend his funeral.

Resolved, That the council chamber be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased the assurances of our sympathy with them in their sad bereavement. That it is felt peculiarly by us, his neighbors and friends, and that we ourselves stand in need of the consolation we would offer to the afflicted family.

Resolved, That our citizens are requested to close all houses of business, and to abstain from all usual pursuits, from 10 o'clock, in the morning of Wednesday, until 5 o'clock of the afternoon of Thursday, July 29, 1863.

noon, of the same day, and that the entire city—men, women, and children—unite in paying the last sad tribute to the memory of him who was their honor and their strength.

G. W. GWIN, Mayor.  
JAMES M. TODD,  
R. RUNYAN,  
G. W. OWEN,  
H. I. TODD,  
J. SWIGERT,  
L. A. THOMAS,  
A. G. GAMMACK.

### LATEST NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FIELD.

THREE MILES SOUTH OF NEW LISBON, O., July 28.

To Col. Lewis Richmond, A. A. G.:

By the blessing of Almighty God I have succeeded in capturing John H. Morgan and Col. Cluke and the balance of the command, amounting to about four hundred prisoners. I will start with Morgan and staff on the first train for Cincinnati and await the General's orders for transportation for the balance.

(Signed) J. M. SHACKLEFORD.

Brig. Gen. Commanding.

[Special dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

WINCHESTER, TENN., July 27.

A refugee who left Chattanooga on Sunday, the 19th, furnishes me the following statements:

Gen. Bragg's headquarters are at Chattanooga, which place is occupied by the division of Gen. Claiborne; the other commands of the army are stationed at different points along the Knoxville and Western and Atlantic railroads in supporting distance of Chattanooga. The evening before leaving, this gentleman held a lengthy conversation with a friend of Gen. Bragg's staff, and was assured that a dangerous demoralization threatened, which, unless speedily arrested, would disintegrate and destroy the army. The men, the officer said, were despondent, and, unless rallied by signal successes, would prove of no value in time of the army's greatest need. He expressed the hope that a disposition would spring into existence among the people to move for a reconstruction of the Union.

Bragg's Chief Engineer deserted and delivered himself yesterday to our pickets. He is at present with Gen. Sheridan at Cowan.

He confirms the statements above, and adds that the hostility among the troops and people to Bragg is firm and unrelenting. The desire for a new commander is general. The troops have lost confidence in Bragg, and all look for his early superseding. He represents the people as very short of provisions, and almost hopelessly despondent. The fall of Vicksburg is the climax of this sorrow.

General Hardee has been relieved from duty under Bragg, and has been assigned to the command of a corps in Johnston's army. On the assignment of Gen. D. H. Hill, of North Carolina, to the old command of Hardee, his staff, who remained with Bragg, remonstrated and were transferred with their old commander.

Tennesseans are closely watched, and are seldom assigned to outpost duty, for they never fail to improve an opportunity to desert. Our own army is at present enjoying a delightful repose after the fatiguing march from Murfreesboro. A portion of the army is resting in the beautiful valley near Cowan, at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains. Gen. Thomas's headquarters are at Decherd. Gen. Rosecrans is at Nashville. Paymasters are enervating the boys with copious showers of "greenbacks." The payment of General Rousseau's division has just been completed. Nothing as yet has been heard from Colonel Long, who was sent to Athens after bushwhackers when General Stanley quitted Huntsville. The result of the expedition to this place was the capture of nearly one thousand horses and mules, and between five and six hundred negroes.

Col. Wm. H. Grainger.

It will be seen from the annexed card, that this gentleman has been called upon by the Union men of the 38th Senatorial District to become a candidate for the State Senate, and has consented to do so. We hope and trust that Col. Grainger may be elected, for he is one of the truest Union men in the State. Col. G. has served two or three seasons, in the House of Representatives from the city of Louisville, not only with great acceptance to his constituency but with distinguished honor to himself. No people ever had a more faithful representative in our Legislative Halls, or a truer man in every sense of the term.

To the Voters of the Thirty-Eighth Senatorial District, city of Louisville:

In accepting the call to be a candidate for the Senate of Kentucky at the next election, I deem it a duty to the voters of the district, more particularly to the upper wards, to say who and what I am, and to define in a measure my position, for although I have resided in Louisville since 1831, it has been in the lower wards, and, as I am not a professional man, but a mechanic, working at my business, I have not the same opportunity of being as well known to all of you as a person whose occupation naturally brings him before the public. So as to who I am, I will simply state I am William H. Grainger, who has been working at the foundry business in Louisville for the last thirty years. Now as to what I am, I answer, a Union man, opposed to secession and rebellion in any shape, and in favor of every constitutional measure to restore the Union as it was before traitors attempted to break up what I believe to be the best government on the globe. I am in favor of furnishing both men and money to carry on the war to suppress the rebellion, and so give up the Union. We can put up for a time, with the mal-administration of a President and his advisers, because the people can, at the proper time, by the ballot-box, put others in their places.

I am opposed to the General Government's interfering with slavery in the several States. I am opposed to the emancipation Proclamation and to negro soldiers, and there are other measures of the administration I do not approve. But the administration of a government and the government itself are different. We can put up with the evils of the one for a time, because, as I before stated, we can in a legal manner correct the errors of the former, but the government once destroyed by permitting secession to succeed, and so break up the Union, is an evil that never can be remedied; and while I will vote men and money to carry on the war against the rebellion, none will more gladly hail and welcome the return of the South to her place in the Union, or go

further in guaranteeing them their just rights. I have thus given you a rough outline of my sentiments, and shall, if elected, endeavor to keep Kentucky a loyal State in the Union, and to vote for measures to restore our country to its once happy condition.

Very respectfully,  
WM. H. GRAINGER.

ATTENTION LA CRESENT COMPANY.—We have been requested, by the Board of Managers, to state that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the La Crescent Company, in this city, on the 12th day of August next. All of the stockholders are earnestly requested to attend. It is of the greatest importance that there should be a full meeting of all those owning stock, as business of vital interest to them will be transacted.

Those stockholders who see this notice will please notify all others they may see to attend, and those who cannot attend are requested to send their proxies to other stockholders, that their stock may be represented in the meeting.

DIED.  
At Marshall Mo., on the 20th day of July, 1863, of diphtheria, infant son of Henry and Hattie Boyer, of that place.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are requested to announce that Hon. RICHARD A. BUCKNER is a candidate for Congress in this 7th district. July 29—1863.

ADAIR COUNTY, KY., June 24th, 1863.

Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

You will please announce me as a Union candidate, at the August election, to represent this county in the next Legislature.

F. D. RIGNEY.

June 30, 1863—1863.

### Candidate for Congress.

We are authorized to announce WM. H. RANDALL, Esq., of Laurel county, as a candidate for Congress in the 8th Congressional District. He is the regular nominee of the Union Convention of that District, which met on the 6th of May.

May 18, 1863—1863.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

#### Colonization Notice.

The Liberia packet ship will sail, from Baltimore to Liberia, on the 1st of November, 1863. Those free colored persons in Kentucky, who design going to Liberia at that time, and those servants set free to go there, the exponents will give notice to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort Ky. The emigrants from Kentucky will leave Lexington, Ky., on the 27th of October, 1863, to be in Baltimore in time.

Papers published in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

#### School Notice.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL RE-OPEN their Boarding and Day School, in South Frankfort, (in the school-room formerly occupied by Mr. Fall,) on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, (the 7th inst.)

For particulars see Circulars, which may be had on inquiry of the Rev J. N. Norton and Col. James J. Miller.

June 22, 1863—1863.

#### Let those who have doubted the virtues of Bull's Ointment, if any such there be, read the following Certificate from Gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more.

Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 3d, 1863.

We the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. J. BULL'S Ointment in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

MAJ. PHILIP SPEED,  
Collector Int. Rev. 3d Dist. Ky.

CHAS. B. COTTON,  
Collector of the Port of Louisville, Ky.

COL. H. DENT,  
Prov. Marshal Gen'l of Kentucky.

REV. D. P. HENDERSON,  
Vice-Pres't of Sanitary Commission.

HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.,  
Publishers Democrat.

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# STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

## ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is FIFTY HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS

Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 18  
Cash on hand and in Bank, 88,990 92  
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, 111,968 05

Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, \$44,000 39,600 00  
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,060 00

N. Y. Central Railroad, (Convert.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,200 00  
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (G. M.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,250 00  
P. E. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,500 00

Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,000 00  
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,800 00

N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 30,000 32,400 00  
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,000 00

Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,000 00  
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,300 00

Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,100 00  
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,000 00

Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00  
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly, 75,000 95,250 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 42,940 00  
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 20,000 00

Town of Hartford Bonds, 1853 & 1855, 6 per cent, annual interest, 60,000 67,200 00  
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,500 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest, 205,000 200,900 00  
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 125,000 135,000 00

United States (5-20s.) Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000 100,000 00  
U. S. Treasury Notes, (August, 1878-1890), 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 57,500 60,165 00

Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,500 00  
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent, quarterly interest, 31,000 35,650 00

N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,450 00  
Conn. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,800 00

Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000 112,000 00  
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,000 00

Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent, semi-annual interest, 70,000 45,600 00  
Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest, 101,530 70

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1862, 1863, 18,690 15,866 00  
500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 90,000 00

250 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock, 25,000 26,500 00  
107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700 15,515 00

50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00  
50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk, Waterbury, Conn., 5,000 5,250 00

50 Shares Standard Bk's S'tk, Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000 5,150 00  
36 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk, Providence, R. I., 1,800 1,800 00

200 Shares Reverse Bk's S'tk, Boston, Mass., 20,000 21,000 00  
100 Shares Safety Fund Bk's S'tk, Boston, Mass., 10,000 10,300 00

200 Shares Bk of the State Mo. S'tk, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 10,000 00  
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 8,000 00

200 Shares Mechanics & Manufacturers Bk's S'tk, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 16,000 00  
400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Bk's S'tk, Phil. Pa., 20,000 22,800 00

140 Shares Etina Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 14,000 14,700 00  
100 Shares Bank of Hartford Co. S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 5,000 5,000 00

200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 21,000 00  
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 9,900 00

275 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 13,750 13,750 00  
40 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 44,000 51,040 00

500 Shares Hartford Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 50,000 71,500 00  
100 Shares Merchants & Manufacturers Bk's S'tk, H'd.C., 10,000 10,500 00

300 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 30,000 32,100 00  
250 Shares State Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 25,000 30,500 00

150 Shares Conn. Riv. B'king Co. S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 7,500 11,250 00  
400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 40,000 42,000 00

300 Shares Bk of Am. S'tk, N. Y. City, 30,000 39,000 00  
800 Shares Broadway Bank S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 32,000 00

800 Shares Butchers & Drovers Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 25,000 00  
100 Shares City Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000 14,000 00

300 Shares Nassau Bk's S'tk, New York City, 30,000	31,800 00
200 Shares North River Bk's S'tk, New York City, 10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. S'tk, New York City, 30,000	35,400 00
200 Shares Bk of North America S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000	21,600 00
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000	21,600 00
400 Shares Ocean Bk's S'tk, New York City, 20,000	20,000 00
500 Shares Peoples Bk's S'tk, New York City, 10,000	10,000 00
500 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000	11,200 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000	23,600 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'tk, N. Y. City, 15,000	31,500 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000	20,000 00
Total assets of Company, .....	\$2,952,248 85

### LIABILITIES

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None.  
Losses adjusted and due, None.  
Losses adjusted and not due, \$5,628 83  
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs, 137,107 12  
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.

Total Liabilities, .....

### STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss.

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Etina Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.  
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 24 day of July, 1863.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

### AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky., Frankfort, July 2, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

### AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Frankfort, July 2, 1863.

No. 20, Renewal.]

This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the Etina Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.  
By C. BAILEY, Assistant.

The following is a list of licensed Etina agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:

Wm. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.	
Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade "	
Philip S. Bush, Covington, Kenton "	
M. L. Broadwell, Cynthiana, Harrison "	
Jas. A. Chappell, Carlisle, Nicholas "	
Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrollton, Carroll "	
Wm. R. Murray, Cloverport, creek ridge county.	
Alex. S. McGroarty, Danville, Boyle "	
Stephen Elliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin "	
Fred. H. Skinner, Eddyville, Lyon "	
John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin "	
Sam'l Stockwell, Flemingsburg, Fleming "	
Nonah Spears, Jr., Georgetown, Scott "	
Phil. S. McGroarty, Henderson, Henderson "	
H. A. Phelps, Hopkinsville, Christian "	
Stephen Powers, Hawesville, Hancock "	
Jas. W. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer "	
Wm. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette "	
Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard "	
Fred. B. Merimee, Lebanon, Marion "	
Wm. Prather, Louisville, Jefferson "	
Joseph Broderick, Maysville, Mason "	
Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery "	
Chas. T. Chilton, New Castle, Henry "	
John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine "	
Johny Eaton, New Liberty, Owen "	
Chas. P. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell "	
John O'Brien, Owensboro, Daviess "	
Wm. W. Massie, Paris, Bourbon "	
John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken "	
Isaac D. Smith, Richmond, Madison "	
Wm. R. Casey, Springfield, Washington "	
Chas. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston "	
James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby "	
Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln "	
Dan'l M. Bowman, Versailles, Woodford "	
C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke "	
H. J. Abbott, Warsaw, Gallatin "	

### DOCKET

## COURT OF APPEALS;

### SUMMER TERM, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING CAUSES, DOCKETED FROM THE 26TH TO THE 28TH DAY HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE COURT, NOW UNDER ADVISEMENT, AND MAY BE DECIDED ANY DAY DURING THE TERM:

Thirty-sixth Day...July 13th.  
Williams vs. Farris et al. by guardian.....Calloway.

Thirty-seventh Day...July 14th.  
Young vs. Irvine et al.....Hardin.  
Magoffin vs. Holt.....Fayette.

Thirty-eighth Day...July 15th.  
Guiteau vs. Lex. & Big Sandy R. Co.....Fayette.  
Bingham vs. Same.....

Thirty-ninth Day...July 16th.  
Lee vs. Forsythe et al.....Butler.  
Spalding vs. Simms et al.....Washington.

Fortieth Day...July 17th.  
Vance et ux. vs. Vance et al.....Fayette.  
Short & Co. vs. Trane & Co.....Lou. Chancery.

Forty-first Day...July 18th.  
Agricultural Bank of Lexington vs. Harper.....Franklin.  
Canby, by guardian vs. Platt et al.....Boone.

Forty-second Day...July 20th.  
Matson vs. Matson.....Boone.

Clutter's adm'r. vs. Com'r. Newport Safety Fund Bank.....Campbell.	
Forty-third Day...July 21st.	
Readler vs. Ludlow.....Kenton.	
Kennedy, trustee, &c. vs. Arthur.....	
Forty-fourth Day...July 22d.	
Young et ux. vs. Duhme & Co.....Harrison.	
Berry et al. vs. Hamilton et al.....Bath.	
Forty-fifth Day...July 23d.	
Winn vs. Martin (of color).....Clarke.	
Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. Co. vs. Bondurant.....	
Forty-sixth Day...July 24th.	
Robinson vs. Deal et ux.....Mason.	
Soward et al. vs. Soward et al.....Fleming.	
Forty-seventh Day...July 25th.	
Maysville City vs. Pearce & Wylingford.....Mason.	
Stockton vs. Stockton.....Fleming.	
Forty-eighth Day...July 27th.	
Forman et ux. vs. Stockton.....Fleming.	
Graham et al. vs. Story et al.....	
Forty-ninth Day...July 28th.	
Story et al. vs. Graham et al.....Fleming.	
Havens et al. vs. Foudry et al.....	
Fiftieth Day...July 29th.	
Dailey vs. Tipton.....Rowan.	
Maddox vs. Kavanaugh.....Franklin.	
Fifty-first Day...July 30th.	
Catharine et al. (of color) vs. Breckinridge's ex'r.....Fayette.	
Wickliffe et al. vs. Same.....	
Fifty-second Day...July 31st.	
Richmond, Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. Co. vs. Rogers.....Fayette.	
Baker, Bowman & Co. vs. Hunt et al.....Graves.	
Fifty-third Day...August 1st.	
Rogers et al. vs. McCoy et al.....Greenup.	
Tuggle et al. vs. Gilbert.....Garrard.	
Fifty-fourth Day...August 4th.	
Reed et al. vs. Reed's adm'r.....Hardin.	
Dorsey's adm'r. vs. Harris.....	
Fifty-fifth Day...August 5th.	
Shean vs. Withers heirs.....Hardin.	
Gray vs. Wright.....Hickman.	
Fifty-sixth Day...August 6th.	
Rowan's creditors vs. Rowan's heirs et al.....Lou. Chancery.	
Donaldson vs. Barrett et al.....Henderson.	
Fifty-seventh Day...August 7th.	
Terry et al. vs. Hazlewood.....Jefferson.	
Fifty-eighth Day...August 8th.	
Nicholls vs. Cornwall et al.....Jefferson.	
Fifty-ninth Day...August 10th.	
Sayre & Co. vs. Landen & Hidden.....Lou. Chancery.	
Sixtieth Day...August 11th.	
Hornaby vs. Swift.....Lou. Chancery.	
Sixty-first Day...August 12th.	
Lou. City vs. Lou. Gas Co.....Lou. Chancery.	
Sixty-second Day...August 13th.	
Shrader et al. vs. Phillips et al. by guardian.....Lou. Chancery.	
Sixty-third Day...August 14th.	
Breckinridge's ex'r. et al. vs. Grayson et al.....Lou. Chancery.	
Same vs. Assignees U. S. Bank. Lou. Chancery.	
Sixty-fourth Day...August 15th.	
Francis vs. Smith.....Lou. Chancery.	
Sixty-fifth Day...August 17th.	
Bardsley vs. West & Muhling et al.....Lou. Chancery.	
Sixty-sixth Day...August 18th.	
Hornaby et al. vs. Landenberg. Lou. Chancery.	
Sixty-seventh Day...August 19th.	
Taylor vs. Gray.....Lou. Chancery.	
Sixty-eighth Day...August 20th.	
Oatman et ux. vs. Gray et al.....Kenton.	
Sixty-ninth Day...August 21st.	
Dressman's adm'r. vs. Menzie et al.....Kenton.	
Seventieth Day...August 22d.	
Jamesson vs. Gregory's ex'r. et al. Kenton.	
Seventy-first Day...August 24th.	
Arthur vs. Kennedy.....Kenton.	
Seventy-second Day...August 25th.	
Davis vs. Turner.....Lewis.	
Seventy-third Day...August 26th.	
Smith, trustee, &c. vs. Bright's ex'r. et al. by guardian.....Mercer.	
Seventy-fourth Day...August 27th.	
Bright et al. by guardian vs. Bright's ex'r. et al.....Mercer.	
Seventy-fifth Day...August 28th.	
Crutcher vs. Perkins.....Nelson.	
Seventy-sixth Day...August 29th.	
Shelbyville Board Internal Improvement vs. Searce.....Shelby.	
Seventy-seventh Day...August 31st.	
Wallace et al. vs. Sharp.....Christian.	
Seventy-eighth Day...September 1st.	
Hughes vs. Clifton.....Union.	
Offutt vs. Moffet.....Scott.	
Macklin vs. Ward.....Woodford.	

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Knox county, as a runaway slave, on the 9th of July, 1863, a negro man calling himself GREEN. He is about 20 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high, weighing 165 pounds. Says he belongs to some man in Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.  
July 21, 1863-1m.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Knox county, as a runaway slave, on the 6th day of July, 1863, a negro man calling himself DAN. He is about 18 years of age, black color, 5 feet high, weighs 155 pounds. Says he belongs to some man in Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.  
July 21, 1863-1m.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Knox county, as a runaway slave, on the 31st day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself JAMES SIMPSON. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, and weighs about 160 pounds. Says he belongs to one John Simpson, of Harrocks county, Tennessee. He was arrested in Harlan county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

MARTIN BAILEY, J. M. C.  
June 8th, 1863-1m.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Knox county, as a runaway slave, on the 12th of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself JAMES SIMPSON. He is about 17 years of age, dark complexion, weighs about 145 pounds, and is about 5 feet high. Says he belongs to one John Simpson, of Harrocks county, Tennessee. He was arrested in Harlan county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

CALVIN BROGAN, J. K. C.  
June 5, 1863-1m.

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